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TRACHOMA.

PREVALENCE IN KNOX COUNTY, TENN.

By JOSEPH W. SCHERESCHEWSKY, Surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

The extent to which trachoma is present among school children is a fair index of the incidence of the disease in the general population, and doubtless some valuable indications of probable results of a house-to-house inspection might have been obtained by an examination of the pupils in the public schools. The public schools not being in session at the time the examination was made, the investigation had to be limited to such institutions in and around Knoxville as contain inmates the entire year.

Institutions examined.—Three such institutions were available for examination, viz, the Knox County Poor Farm, the Knox County Industrial School, and the Episcopal Orphanage.

Knox County Poor Farm.—This institution is situated about 10 miles outside of Knoxville. Through the courtesy of Mr. Ogden, of that city, the writer was enabled to visit the farm and examine 60 of the inmates, of whom 17, or about 28 per cent, were found to be suffering from trachoma. In many instances the disease was severe in type and some gave histories of having been affected from childhood.

It is interesting to note that one inmate, presenting the disease in such severe form as to render the supposition likely that his presence on the poor farm was due to loss of efficiency through the disease, stated that he had suffered from "sore eyes" all his life and came from Lee County, Va. The remainder of the trachomatous inmates stated, with one or two exceptions, that they came from Knox County.

Knox County Industrial School.—This institution was also visited. It is pleasantly and healthfully situated upon a hill about 1½ miles out of Knoxville. The prevalence of trachoma on the Knox County Poor Farm rendered it likely that the disease would be found among

the pupils at the industrial school, but hardly to the extent which the following figures indicate.

Out of 139 white pupils examined 66, or about 47.5 per cent, were found infected with trachoma—a serious condition of affairs. Of these 66 cases, 31 were severe and 35 were mild. One boy had already become practically blind as a result of the disease. Twenty-nine colored pupils were examined, of whom 3, or 10 per cent, were suffering from trachoma. This is interesting, in view of the impression which has erroneously prevailed that the negro race is immune to trachoma. It should be stated that the cases of trachoma found among the colored students were in full-blood negroes. The writer's personal opinion is that the negro is probably less susceptible than the white man to trachoma, but that, when once the disease is contracted, its course is practically the same in both races.

Episcopal Orphanage.—This institution was examined at the request of one of the directors. Thirty-five children were examined, and only one case of trachoma was found. This was of a mild type. The sanitary conditions at this institution were good and the medical supervision was competent.

The incidence of trachoma at this institution—namely, about 3 per cent—is probably nearer the actual rate of prevalence among the general population of Knox County than the very high percentages found at the Knox County Industrial School and at the poor farm.

In justice to the authorities of these institutions it should be stated that they were unaware of the conditions shown by the investigation. The matter was brought immediately to the attention of the board of directors, and it is thought that prompt steps will be taken to combat the disease.

The following recommendations were made:

1. Screening of all doors and windows.
2. Separate beds for each individual.
3. Individual towels.
4. Segregation of trachomatous pupils.
5. The use of only shower baths for bathing purposes and of only running water for hand and face washing.
6. Competent medical treatment for the trachomatous.
7. Medical examination of future pupils upon admission.

LEPROSY.

A NOTE REGARDING THE APPARENT CURE OF TWO LEPERS IN MANILA.

By VICTOR G. HEISER, Surgeon, United States Public Health Service, Chief Quarantine Officer and Director of Health for the Philippine Islands.

Two patients who had been confined to the San Lazaro Leper Hospital on account of leprosy have been pronounced apparently cured and discharged from that institution on probation.

The first case was that of a male Filipino, aged 27, who was admitted to the San Lazaro Leper Hospital, Manila, May 29, 1909. On admission the case clinically showed thickened reddish spots on the nose and thickening and discoloration of the lobe of the right ear. Scrapings made from the lesions showed lepra bacilli. He received vaccine treatment at intervals, beginning August, 1909, but at the expiration of one year no change was noted in his condition. From September, 1910, to November, 1910, crude chaulmugra oil was given by mouth in increasing doses. On account of nausea the administration of the oil by mouth had to be discontinued.

The case showed evidences of improvement. On November 10, 1910, chaulmugra oil combined with oil of camphor and resorcin was given hypodermically. By May 6, 1911, the lesions above described had disappeared and leprosy bacilli were not found in repeated microscopical examinations. The hypodermic treatment was continued and microscopical examinations were made at frequent intervals, but these were always negative. On June 11, 1913, a most careful clinical and microscopical examination was made of the patient, which resulted negatively for leprosy, and as the patient had now been apparently cured for a period of over two years he was discharged on probation.

The other case was that of a Filipino woman, aged 22, who was admitted to San Lazaro Leper Hospital, Manila, January 7, 1910. Clinically this patient presented a suffused countenance due to generalized infiltration. There were red macules over the cheeks, forehead, and chin. Scrapings made from the lesions and examined microscopically were positive for leprosy bacilli.

Upon admission this patient was placed upon the vaccine treatment for a period of five months, but at the end of the first month after her admission crude chaulmugra oil by mouth was given in addition to the vaccine.

After the second month the patient began to improve rapidly, and on May 6, 1911, leprosy bacilli could not be found on microscopical examination. During May, 1911, on account of the nausea caused by the oil its use by mouth had to be discontinued. Hypodermic injection of chaulmugra oil combined with camphor and resorcin was then begun. This treatment was continued, and frequent

microscopical examinations were made from time to time, all of which resulted negatively. The last examination, both clinical and microscopical, was made on June 11, 1913, when no further evidences of leprosy could be found. The patient was therefore discharged from the hospital on probation.

It is not known whether the vaccine treatment had any influence in the cures. There are at the present time a number of other cases at the San Lazaro Leper Hospital that have been negative for a period of 22 months, which, upon admission, presented more marked evidences of leprosy than the cases mentioned above, yet they received only chaulmugra oil either by mouth or hypodermically, or in both ways.

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring.

IN CERTAIN STATES AND CITIES.

SMALLPOX.

State Reports for July, 1913.

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
New York:						
Albany County.....	4			1	3	
Allegany County.....	1			1		
Chemung County.....	4			1	3	
Clinton County.....	10		1	3	6	
Erie County.....	2				2	
Essex County.....	7			2	5	
Franklin County.....	3				3	
Genesee County.....	2				2	
Herkimer County.....	4				3	1
Jefferson County.....	2			2		
Madison County.....	1				1	
Monroe County.....	1				1	
Montgomery County.....	2				2	
Niagara County.....	4				3	1
Oneida County.....	16			2	12	2
Onondaga County.....	1			1		
Ontario County.....	2				2	
Oswego County.....	1				1	
Steuben County.....	2				2	
Ulster County.....	1				1	
New York City.....	2					2
Total.....	72		1	13	52	6
Wisconsin:						
Brown County.....	7				6	1
Clark County.....	2		1			1
Dane County.....	1					1
Douglas County.....	9					9
Forest County.....	2					2
Iron County.....	1					1
Jefferson County.....	2			2		
Kenosha County.....	12				12	
Kewaunee County.....	4					4
Marquette County.....	8			3	5	
Milwaukee County.....	7					7
Total.....	55		1	5	23	26

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Miscellaneous State Reports.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Illinois (July 1-31):			Kansas (July 1-31): ¹		
Counties—			County—		
Bureau.....	4	.....	Dickinson.....	3	.....
Champaign.....	2	.....		
Cook.....	3	.....	Montana:		
Ford.....	15	.....	Counties—		
Franklin.....	3	.....	Carbon.....	2	.....
Fulton.....	6	.....	Cascade.....	8	.....
Grundy.....	1	.....	Custer.....	1	.....
Hardin.....	6	.....	Fergus.....	6	.....
Iroquois.....	1	.....	Flathead.....	7	.....
Jersey.....	8	.....	Helena.....	1	.....
Kane.....	1	.....	Hill.....	8	.....
La Salle.....	1	.....	Missoula.....	1	.....
Macoupin.....	2	.....	Musselshell.....	2	.....
Madison.....	13	.....	Powell.....	1	.....
Peoria.....	10	.....	Sheridan.....	9	.....
Platt.....	8	.....	Silverbow.....	6	.....
Rock Island.....	4	.....	Teton.....	3	.....
Tazewell.....	2	.....	Yellowstone.....	4	.....
Union.....	1	.....		
Warren.....	1	.....	Total.....	59	.....
Wayne.....	2	.....		
Vermilion.....	2	.....		
Will.....	13	.....		
Total.....	109	.....		

¹ Supplemental report.

City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 16, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Aurora, Ill.....	1	.....	Lexington, Ky.....	1	.....
Biddeford, Me.....	8	.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	3	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1	.....	New Orleans, La.....	3	.....
Columbus, Ohio.....	1	.....	Oklahoma, Okla.....	7	.....
Houston, Tex.....	1	.....	Prescott, Ariz.....	2	.....
Knoxville, Tenn.....	5	.....	Washington, D. C.....	1	.....

TYPHOID FEVER.

State Reports for July, 1913.

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.
New York:		New York—Continued.	
Albany County.....	28	Jefferson County.....	4
Allegany County.....	2	Madison County.....	3
Broome County.....	4	Monroe County.....	15
Cayuga County.....	4	Montgomery County.....	2
Chautauqua County.....	7	Nassau County.....	6
Chemung County.....	2	Niagara County.....	28
Chenango County.....	1	Oneida County.....	5
Clinton County.....	2	Onondaga County.....	1
Columbia County.....	5	Ontario County.....	4
Delaware County.....	4	Orange County.....	15
Dutchess County.....	2	Orleans County.....	6
Erie County.....	27	Oswego County.....	11
Essex County.....	3	Otsego County.....	1
Fulton County.....	3	Rensselaer County.....	8
Greene County.....	6	Rockland County.....	1
Herkimer County.....	3	St. Lawrence County.....	1

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.
State Reports for July, 1913—Continued.

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.
New York—Continued.		Wisconsin:	
Saratoga County.....	7	Dane County.....	4
Schenectady County.....	7	Door County.....	1
Schoharie County.....	1	Fond du Lac County.....	8
Steuben County.....	3	Langlade County.....	1
Suffolk County.....	3	Lincoln County.....	2
Sullivan County.....	1	Milwaukee County.....	7
Ulster County.....	3	Racine County.....	1
Warren County.....	2	Rusk County.....	1
Washington County.....	10	Walworth County.....	1
Wayne County.....	1	Waupaca County.....	1
Westchester County.....	7	Winnebago County.....	4
New York City.....	137	Wood County.....	8
Total.....	396	Total.....	39

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

State Reports for July, 1913.

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.
New York:		Wisconsin:	
Albany County.....	1	La Crosse County.....	1
Erie County.....	1	Milwaukee County.....	3
Nassau County.....	1	Oconto County.....	1
New York City.....	21	Waukesha County.....	1
Total.....	24	Total.....	6

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Aug. 16, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....		1	Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	1
Biddeford, Me.....		1	Newark, N. J.....	2	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	2	1	New Bedford, Mass.....		1
Jersey City, N. J.....		1	New Orleans, La.....	1	
Kansas City, Kans.....	1	1	Richmond, Va.....		2
Lexington, Ky.....		1	Saginaw, Mich.....		1

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

State Reports for July, 1913.

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.
New York:		New York—Continued.	
Albany County.....	1	Westchester County.....	1
Broome County.....	1	New York City.....	38
Chautauqua County.....	1	Total.....	54
Delaware County.....	1		
Erie County.....	8	Wisconsin:	
Nassau County.....	1	Marathon County.....	2
Orange County.....	1		
Seneca County.....	1		

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)—Continued.**Kansas—Crawford County.**

The State Board of Health of Kansas reported that during the month of July, 1913, 1 case of poliomyelitis had been notified in Crawford County, Kans.

Virginia—Salem.

Surg. Lumsden, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph September 1, 1913, the occurrence of 3 cases of poliomyelitis in a suburb of Salem, Va.

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Aug. 16, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boston, Mass.....	3	.....	Lowell, Mass.....	1	1
Buffalo, N. Y.....	5	2	Nashville, Tenn.....	2	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	1	.....	Newark, N. J.....	2	2
Cleveland, Ohio.....	3	1	Providence, R. I.....	2	.....
Everett, Mass.....	1	.....	Springfield, Mass.....	.....	1
Haverhill, Mass.....	2	.....		

ERYSIPELAS.**Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Aug. 16, 1913.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1	.....	Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	4	4	Milwaukee, Wis.....	1	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	2	.....	Newark, N. J.....	.....	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	3	.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1	.....
Clinton, Mass.....	.....	1	Schenectady, N. Y.....	.....	1

PELLAGRA.**Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Aug. 16, 1913.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boston, Mass.....	1	1	Providence, R. I.....	.....	1
Knoxville, Tenn.....	2	.....	Richmond, Va.....	.....	1
New Orleans, La.....	.....	2	Sacramento, Cal.....	1	.....

PLAGUE.**Rats Collected and Examined.**

Places.	Week ended—	Found dead.	Total collected.	Examined.	Found infected.
California: ¹					
Cities—					
Oakland.....	Aug. 16, 1913	49	742	530	None.
Berkeley.....	do.....	3	176	122	Do.
San Francisco.....	do.....	16	1,859	1,529	Do.

¹ Rats taken from steamship Acapulco, 146.

PLAGUE—Continued.**California—Squirrels Collected and Examined.**

During the week ended August 16, 1913, there were examined for plague infection 71 ground squirrels from Alameda County, 241 from Contra Costa County, 5 from San Benito County, and 3 from Berkeley; total, 320.

Plague-Infected Squirrels Found.

Of the squirrels examined during the week ended August 16, 1913, 2 from Alameda County and 12 from Contra Costa County were found to be plague-infected.

PNEUMONIA.**Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Aug. 16, 1913.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Binghamton, N. Y.	2	.....	Dayton, Ohio	1	1
Braddock, Pa.	2	.....	Los Angeles, Cal.	6	2
Chicago, Ill.	8	33	Newport, Ky.	1	1
Cleveland, Ohio.	5	5	Schenectady, N. Y.	2	.....

RABIES.**California—Rabies in Animals.**

During the week ended August 16, 1913, 3 cases of rabies in dogs were notified at Oakland, Cal.

Surg. Long, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the week ended August 30, 1913, 1 case of feline rabies had been notified in San Francisco, 8 cases of canine rabies in Oakland, and 1 case in Alameda, Cal.

Florida—Jacksonville.

The States health officer of Florida reported that during the month of August 1 fatal case of rabies had occurred in Jacksonville, Fla.

TETANUS.

During the week ended August 16, 1913, tetanus was reported by cities as follows: Baltimore, Md., 1 death; La Fayette, Ind., 1 case with 1 death; St. Louis, Mo., 1 case with 1 death; Wilmington, N. C., 3 deaths (tetanus neonatorum).

SCARLET FEVER, MEASLES, DIPHTHERIA, AND TUBERCULOSIS.**State Reports for July, 1913.**

	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Diphtheria.
Kansas ¹	.....	2	2
New York	641	3,602	1,262
Wisconsin	89	288	137

¹ In addition to report published Aug. 20.

SCARLET FEVER, MEASLES, DIPHTHERIA, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Contd.

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Aug. 16, 1913.

Cities.	Population, United States census, 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tubercu- losis.		
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
Over 500,000 inhabitants:											
Baltimore, Md.	558,485	187	8		3	1	13	1	21	12	
Boston, Mass.	670,585		39	1	16		12		57	18	
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283		74	5	19	1	57	10	123	64	
Cleveland, Ohio.	560,663		35	3	11	2	18	2	28	6	
St. Louis, Mo.	687,029	232	13		2		11		27	20	
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhab- itants:											
Buffalo, N. Y.	423,715	238	5		5		8			12	
Cincinnati, Ohio.	364,463	133	13		2	1	4		25	18	
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198	102	10		9		2		35	12	
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857	108	8	2	3		8	1	24	8	
Newark, N. J.	347,469	100	27	2	9	1	7		35	11	
New Orleans, La.	339,075	141	19	5	2				18	19	
San Francisco, Cal.	416,912	112	2		2		1		26	8	
Washington, D. C.	331,069	100	1		1		1		18	11	
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhab- itants:											
Jersey City, N. J.	267,779	73		1						4	
Providence, R. I.	224,326	64	14	2	1		6		3	2	
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhab- itants:											
Bridgeport, Conn.	102,054	31	2				2		1	2	
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	18	3		2				7	1	
Columbus, Ohio.	181,548	45		1			4			2	
Dayton, Ohio.	116,577	45	7		1		1		1	3	
Fall River, Mass.	119,295		2		2		2		6	2	
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,571	37	14	2	2		1		4	1	
Iowell, Mass.	106,294	33	2	1	7		1			2	
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	36					1		3	5	
Oakland, Cal.	150,174	35	3						7	1	
Richmond, Va.	127,628	43					7		11	3	
Toledo, Ohio.	168,497	77	7	1	1		2			7	
Worcester, Mass.	145,986	57	4		5				3	2	
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhab- itants:											
Altoona, Pa.	52,127	14	1							2	
Bayonne, N. J.	55,545		3		1				2		
Brockton, Mass.	56,878	6	1	1	1				4		
Camden, N. J.	94,538		3		1				2		
Erie, Pa.	66,525				1						
Evansville, Ind.	69,647	22								2	
Harrisburg, Pa.	64,186	19	1						2	2	
Hartford, Conn.	98,915	25	7		1					1	
Hoboken, N. J.	70,324	15	3		2				5		
Houston, Tex.	78,800	21					2		3	3	
Johnstown, Pa.	55,482	18	14		3	1	5				
Kansas City, Kans.	82,331		1		1				4	1	
Lynn, Mass.	89,336	27		1						1	
Manchester, N. H.	70,063	29	2								
New Bedford, Mass.	96,652	42	1		1		2		2	2	
Oklahoma City, Okla.	64,205		1						2		
Passaic, N. J.	54,773	23	2		3						
Pawtucket, R. I.	51,622			1						2	
Reading, Pa.	96,071	38	2						3	1	
Saginaw, Mich.	50,510	9					1		3		
St. Joseph, Mo.	77,403	33								2	
Schenectady, N. Y.	72,826	25	1				7	1	5	2	
South Bend, Ind.	53,684	10									
Springfield, Ill.	51,678	18								3	
Springfield, Mass.	88,926	24	2				2		1	3	
Trenton, N. J.	96,815	38	4		1		4		7	2	
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	67,105	22	1						3		
Yonkers, N. Y.	79,803	31	8	2	6		2		6	4	
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhab- itants:											
Atlantic City, N. J.	46,150	10	1						3		
Auburn, N. Y.	34,668	9							1	1	
Aurora, Ill.	29,807	7									
Austin, Tex.	29,860	13					3			2	
Binghamton, N. Y.	48,443	23	2		11		2		2	3	
Brookline, Mass.	27,792	8							2		

SCARLET FEVER, MEASLES, DIPHTHERIA, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Contd.

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Aug. 16, 1913—Contd.

Cities.	Population, United States census, 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tubercu- losis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants—Continued.										
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	16			1		2		3	
Chicopee, Mass.	25,401	13			1		3	2		
Danville, Ill.	27,871	7			1					
East Orange, N. J.	34,371		1				1			
Elmira, N. Y.	37,176	11	1							1
Everett, Mass.	33,484	9							4	
Fitchburg, Mass.	37,826	4	1				2			
Haverhill, Mass.	44,115	8			1				3	1
Knoxville, Tenn.	36,346	16								2
La Crosse, Wis.	30,417	8	1							1
Lancaster, Pa.	47,227				1					
Lexington, Ky.	35,099	14								
Little Rock, Ark.	45,941						4	1		
Malden, Mass.	44,404	4	1		2				1	
Newcastle, Pa.	36,280		1							
Newport, Ky.	30,309	9							2	2
Newton, Mass.	39,806	9								
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	30,445	16						1		1
Norristown, Pa.	27,875	8								
Orange, N. J.	29,630	7	1						4	2
Pasadena, Cal.	30,291	12							1	2
Pittsfield, Mass.	32,121	11			1		3		2	2
Portsmouth, Va.	33,190	10	1				1			
Racine, Wis.	38,002	7								
Roanoke, Va.	34,874	12	2		2				1	1
Sacramento, Cal.	44,696	17	2		1					
San Diego, Cal.	39,578		1						2	2
South Omaha, Nebr.	26,259	14								
Superior, Wis.	40,384	19	1			1				
Taunton, Mass.	34,259	9							2	1
Waltham, Mass.	27,834	9							2	
Wheeling, W. Va.	41,641	10	1						2	
Wilmington, N. C.	25,748	13	1				1		2	2
York, Pa.	44,750								1	
Zanesville, Ohio.	28,026	8	2							1
Less than 25,000 inhabitants:										
Alameda, Cal.	23,833	6			1					1
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,817	4			2				8	
Biddeford, Me.	17,079	10								1
Braddock, Pa.	17,759						1			
Cambridge, Ohio.	17,327	3			1					
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	6							1	
Columbus, Ind.	8,813	1								
Concord, N. H.	21,427	7					1			
Cumberland, Md.	21,839	7							1	
Dunkirk, N. Y.	11,616	2							1	
Galesburg, Ill.	22,089	1								
Gloucester, Mass.	24,398	5								
Kearny, N. J.	28,659	4							1	
La Fayette, Ind.	20,081	6	1						1	
Marinette, Wis.	14,610	4								
Medford, Mass.	23,150	8							2	
Melrose, Mass.	15,715	2			2					
Moline, Ill.	24,190	10								1
Montclair, N. J.	21,450	2							1	
Morristown, N. J.	12,507	8								
Nanticoke, Pa.	18,857	6	2							
Newburyport, Mass.	19,240	3								1
North Adams, Mass.	22,019	9	1							
Northampton, Mass.	23,310	6							1	
Palmer, Mass.	23,550	2								1
Plainfield, N. J.	20,550	3							1	
Pottstown, Pa.	15,599	3								1
Rutland, Vt.	11,499	8								
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	13,534	11							2	1
South Bethlehem, Pa.	13,241	12								
Steelton, Pa.	14,477								2	
Wilkesburg, Pa.	18,594	3	1							

IN INSULAR POSSESSIONS.

HAWAII.

Examination of Rodents.

Rats and mongoose have been examined in Hawaii as follows: Honolulu, week ended August 9, 1913, 373; Hilo, week ended August 2, 1913, 1,349. No plague-infected rodent was found.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Manila—Cholera.

Surg. Heiser, chief quarantine officer and director of health for the Philippine Islands, reported, August 25, 1913, the occurrence of 2 cases of cholera at Manila.

PORTO RICO.

Rodents Collected and Examined.

Passed Asst. Surg. Creel reports that during the week ended August 16, 1913, there were examined 997 rodents, collected from various points in Porto Rico, and that of these 657 were collected from various parts of San Juan municipality. None was found infected with plague.

(1864)

FOREIGN REPORTS.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Vienna—Cholera.

A case of cholera at Vienna was reported by telegraph September 4, 1913.

CUBA.

Habana—Transmissible Diseases.

AUG. 10-20, 1913.

Diseases.	New cases.	Deaths.	Remaining under treatment.
Leprosy.....	1		248
Malaria.....			2
Typhoid fever.....	24	4	65
Diphtheria.....	12		8
Scarlet fever.....	10	2	10
Measles.....	26		59
Varicella.....			2
Yellow fever.....	¹ 1		1
Paratyphoid fever.....	4		6

¹ Imported.

ECUADOR.

Plague—Yellow Fever.

During the month of July, 1913, plague and yellow fever were reported in Ecuador as follows:

Plague.—Guayaquil, 13 cases with 3 deaths.

Yellow fever.—Guayaquil district, at Guayaquil, Milagro, Naranjito, and Babahoyo, 8 cases with 5 deaths.

On September 1, 1913, plague was reported to be reaching epidemic proportions in the vicinity of Guayaquil.

JAVA.

Plague.

During the month of June, 1913, plague was notified in east Java as follows:

Districts.	Cases.	Deaths.
Kediri.....	114	108
Madioen.....	27	17
Malang.....	520	495
Surabaya.....	24	16

(1865)

MEXICO.**Campeche—Yellow Fever.**

On August 30, 1913, there were notified at Campeche 4 cases of yellow fever.

Vera Cruz—Cerebrospinal Meningitis.

From July 1 to 20, 1913, there were notified at Vera Cruz 14 cases of cerebrospinal meningitis with 11 deaths. The cases occurred among soldiers recently arrived from Mexico City.

TURKEY.**Cholera.**

From August 8 to 17, 1913, there were notified at the quarantine station of Kavak, in the vicinity of Constantinople, 27 cases of cholera occurring among persons arriving at quarantine. During the same period 65 cholera carriers were found.

At Smyrna from July 30 to August 17, 1913, 76 cases of cholera with 48 deaths were notified.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.**Reports Received During Week Ended Sept. 5, 1913.****CHOLERA.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary:				
Vienna	Aug. 4	1		
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Batavia	July 13-19	21	20	
India:				
Bombay	July 20-26	2	1	
Madras	do	1		
Rangoon	June 1-30	3	1	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	Aug. 25	2		
Roumania:				
Stephanesti	Aug. 4-5	2	1	
Siam:				
Bangkok	June 15-July 12		5	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	July 6-12	1	1	
Turkey in Asia:				
Smyrna	July 29-Aug. 17	76	48	Including previous reports. Aug. 9, 1 case on steamship Carlsbad.
Turkey in Europe:				
Kavak	Aug. 8-17	27		
Saloniki	Aug. 4-10	20	22	

YELLOW FEVER.

Ecuador				Total, July 1-31: Cases 8, deaths 5, in Guayaquil, Milagro, Naranjito, and Babahoyo.
Mexico:				
Campeche				Aug. 30, 4 cases.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received During Week Ended Sept. 5, 1913—Continued.****PLAGUE.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Chile:				
Iquique.....	July 20-Aug. 2....	8	4	
China:				
Amoy.....	June 6-12.....		40	
Hongkong.....	July 13-19.....	16	14	
Dutch East Indies:				
Kediri.....	June 1-30.....	114	108	
Madison.....	.....do.....	27	17	
Malang.....	.....do.....	520	495	
Surabaya.....	.....do.....	24	16	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	July 1-31.....	13	3	
Egypt:				
Port Said.....	.....			Aug. 11, 2 fatal cases.
India:				
Bombay.....	July 20-26.....	20	13	
Karachi.....	.....do.....	4	2	
Rangoon.....	June 1-30.....	68	62	
Japan:				
Kagi.....	July 6-12.....		1	
Persia:				
Djami-Chouran.....	June 2-25.....	23	14	Aug. 11, 6 fatal cases.
Harounabad.....	June 16-20.....	1	1	
Larzangueneh.....	May 27-June 15....	30	28	
Zebryi.....	June 2-25.....	10	7	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	June 15-July 12....		4	

SMALLPOX.

Argentina:				
Buenos Aires.....	June 1-30.....		1	
Brazil:				
Para.....	July 27-Aug. 9....	1	5	
Rio de Janeiro.....	July 26.....	25	2	
Canada:				
Ottawa.....	Aug. 9-16.....	1		
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Surabaya.....	July 6-12.....	3	2	
France:				
Nantes.....	Aug. 3-9.....	1		
Greece:				
Patras.....	Aug. 4-10.....		1	
India:				
Bombay.....	July 20-26.....	6	2	
Karachi.....	.....do.....		1	
Madras.....	.....do.....	1		
Rangoon.....	June 1-30.....	17	8	
Italy:				
Naples.....	Aug. 9-15.....	1		
Mexico:				
Hermosillo.....	Aug. 10-16.....	19	2	
Mexico.....	June 22-July 19....	46	35	
Newfoundland:				
St. Johns.....	Aug. 9-16.....	4		
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Aug. 3-9.....	5		
Russia:				
Batoum.....	May 1-31.....	3		
Moscow.....	July 27-Aug. 2....	3	2	
Siberia—				
Vladivostok.....	June 14-20.....	1		
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	June 15-July 12....		3	
Spain:				
Almeria.....	July 1-31.....		2	
Barcelona.....	Aug. 3-9.....		6	
Madrid.....	July 1-31.....		28	
Seville.....	July 1-31.....		1	
Turkey in Asia:				
Smyrna.....	June 1-28.....		18	
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	Aug. 3-9.....		1	
Saloniki.....	Aug. 4-10.....		3	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 28 to Aug. 29, 1913.****CHOLERA.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary:				
Hungary—				
Temessziget.....	July 31.....	5	3	Kevevera district.
China:				
Hongkong.....	.....			Aug. 12, 10 cases, 9 deaths.
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Batavia and Tanjong-	May 18-July 12....	287	219	May 25-July 5, 11 cases among
Priok.....	.....			Europeans.
Madison, Province....	Apr. 22-28.....	1	1	
Sibiru.....	Mar. 24-Apr. 27....	117	104	
Sumatra—				
Djambi, Province....	July 25.....			Present.
Palembang.....	July 30.....			Do.
India:				
Bassein.....	May 4-June 21....	29	22	
Bombay.....	May 25-July 19....	11	7	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 27-July 5....		366	
Madras.....	June 15-July 12....	2	1	
Moulmine.....	May 4-June 14....	6	6	
Rangoon.....	May 1-31.....	3	1	
Indo-China.....	.....			Total, Jan. 1-May 20: Cases, 79;
				deaths, 54.
Saigon.....	June 17-23.....	2	2	
Roumania.....	Aug. 1.....	5	1	In vicinity of Bucharest.
Servia.....	.....			July 19, epidemic.
Belgrade.....	July 19.....			Epidemic among the military
				and civilians.
				July 8, 50 cases among prisoners
				from Saloniki (Macedonia).
Nisch.....	.....do.....	14		
Piot.....	.....do.....	8		
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Mar. 23-June 14....		10	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	July 13-28.....	3	2	
Turkey in Asia:				
Smyrna.....	July 29-Aug. 17....	76	48	
Turkey in Europe:				
Saloniki (Macedonia).....	.....			July 19-Aug. 8, epidemic.
Saloniki.....	July 7-Aug. 3.....	48	42	Among civilians. July 10, present
				in Kavala, Drama, Orfana,
				Serres, and Stroumitza.

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	May 11-July 19....	32	13	
Manaos.....	June 30-July 5....	6	6	
Pernambuco.....	May 1-June 30....		3	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 25-July 12....	4	3	
Colombia:				
Cartagena.....	Aug. 23.....	1		Contracted in the interior.
Cuba:				
Habana.....	July 16.....			1 case on s. s. Hydra, which left
				Manaos June 17, Para June 21.
				Four deaths occurred in voy-
				age: 2 at Manaos, 1 at Guan-
				tanamo, and 1 at Cienfuegos.
Do.....	Aug. 8-14.....	1		From steamship Morro Castle,
				passenger from Campeche.
Ecuador:				
Babahoyo.....	June 1-30.....	1	1	
Bucay.....	.....do.....	2	2	
Duran.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Guayaquil.....	May 1-June 30....	22	15	
Milagro.....	.....do.....	17	8	
Naranjito.....	.....do.....	4	4	
Mexico:				
Campeche.....	May 25-Aug. 2....	4	4	1 fatal case to June 7 reported on
				p. 1373, Pt. I. Aug. 15, 3 cases.
Southern Nigeria:				
Lagos.....	May 12.....	1		July 23, present.
Worri.....	June 1-30.....			Present.
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
Do.....	May 1-31.....	1		From Valencia.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received from June 28 to Aug. 29, 1913—Continued.

PLAGUE.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arabia:				
Aden.....	June 3-25.....	8	4	Total Apr. 9-June 25: Cases, 81; deaths, 59.
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	May 11-July 19....	48	31	
British East Africa.....	May 15-June 12....			1 death. Report from Apr. 15-May 14 not received.
Kisumu.....	do.....	3		
Mombasa.....	do.....	10		
Nairobi.....	do.....	2		
Chile:				
Iquique.....	May 11-July 19....	19	8	
China.....				May 18-June 14, still present in Ampo, Chaoyang, Fungshun, Kityang, Puning, Ta-pu, and other points along the railway.
Amoy.....	June 15-21.....		50	May 25-June 7, 10 to 20 deaths daily. July 19, decreasing.
Kulangsu.....	Jan. 1-May 24.....		29	June 7, 1 or 2 deaths daily.
Canton.....				May 1-June 28, 76 fatal cases in the eastern part. Apr. 10-May 22, 300 fatal cases in the Sun-niger district.
Hongkong.....	May 18-July 12....	144	120	Aug. 8, 23 cases; Aug. 12, 14 cases.
Kaochow.....	Apr. 10-May 22....			10 deaths daily.
Shanghai.....	June 1-15.....	8	7	Among natives.
Swatow.....	July 12.....			Decreasing along the Swatow and Chaochowfu Railway.
Dutch East Africa:				
Districts—				
Usmawo.....				Present.
Misungi.....	Mar. 15-May 10....			Do.
Nora.....	do.....			Do.
Urima.....	do.....			
Muanza.....	Mar. 15-June 11....	503	459	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Districts—				
Kediri.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	214	97	
Madioen.....	do.....	88	83	
Malang.....	do.....	1,002	972	
Surabaya.....	do.....	37	34	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	May 1-June 30....	13	3	
Milagro.....	May 1-31.....	1	1	
Egypt.....				Total, Jan. 1-July 31: Cases, 552; deaths, 261.
Alexandria.....	May 28-July 31....	20	10	
Port Said.....	June 2-July 30....	8	2	
Provinces—				
Behera.....	June 13-July 9....	3	1	
Fayoum.....	May 30-July 27....	43	14	
Galioubeh.....	May 21-June 21....	5	1	
Garbieh.....	May 27-July 27....	32	31	Jan. 1-May 26: Cases, 12; deaths, 5.
Gizeh.....	May 29-July 1....	6	1	
Menouf.....	May 28-July 14....	2	3	Jan. 1-May 26: Cases, 51; deaths, 24.
Minieh.....	May 30-July 22....	23	8	
India:				
Bombay.....	May 18-July 26....	530	453	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 27-June 21....		245	
Karachi.....	May 18-July 25....	125	110	
Rangoon.....	May 1-31.....	51	48	
Indo-China.....				Total, Jan. 1-May 20: Cases, 1,927; deaths, 1,875.
Saigon.....	June 17-30.....	16	11	
Japan:				
Taiwan—				
Kagi.....	June 1-July 5.....	40	35	
Mauritius.....	Apr. 18-June 7....	8	6	
Persia.....				June 5, in Kermanschah Province, 150 cases, at Caravadeh, Harounabad, and Loud. June 11, present in vicinity of Abassabad.
Ardilan, Province.....	June 11.....		3	
Djame-Chouran.....	May 31.....	7	6	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 28 to Aug. 29, 1913—Continued.****PLAGUE—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Persia—Continued.				
Faizabad.....	June 11.....	.....	3	
Gommi.....	do.....	.....	11	
Mahl-Dacht.....	June 4.....	2	2	
Taybat.....	June 11.....	.....	3	
Zebryi.....	May 31.....	4	3	
Peru:				
Departments—				
Arequipa—				
Caxamarca.....	June 9-15.....	.....	.....	In Cutervo.
Mollendo.....	Apr. 28-June 8.....	5	2	
Libertad—				
Chichayo.....	do.....	1	1	
Salaverry.....	June 4-17.....	2	1	
San Pedro.....	do.....	1	1	
Trujillo.....	May 19-June 15.....	4	.....
Lima.....	do.....	6	.....
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	May 11-24.....	3	.....
Russia:				
Astrakhan—				
Tsarev.....	June 3-10.....	.....	9	Pneumonic form.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Mar. 23-June 14.....	.....	10	
Korat.....	Mar. 21-31.....	.....	.....	Epidemic.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	June 15-21.....	1	1	
Turkey in Asia:				
Basra.....	July 14-21.....	1	1	To June 3, 31 cases.
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	.....	.....	.....	July 28, present.

SMALLPOX.

Algeria:				
Departments—				
Algiers.....	May 1-31.....	1	.....
Constantine.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	21	.....
Oran.....	May 1-31.....	25	.....
Arabia:				
Aden.....	June 3-9.....	1	.....
Argentina:				
Buenos Aires.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	.....	7	
Australia:				
Brisbane.....	July 13-19.....	4	.....
Sydney.....	July 7-17.....	.....	.....	Present and in vicinity.
Austria-Hungary:				
Coastland.....	July 6-12.....	1	.....
Fiume.....	May 27-July 7.....	19	1	
Galicia.....	July 6-Aug. 12.....	1	.....
Krain.....	do.....	1	.....
Trieste.....	June 1-July 5.....	3	.....	Cases June 14 from Patras.
Belgium:				
Antwerp.....	July 1-7.....	1	.....
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	May 11-July 5.....	9	1	
Manaos.....	June 15-21.....	1	.....
Para.....	June 15-July 19.....	33	19	
Pernambuco.....	May 1-June 30.....	.....	96	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 4-July 19.....	87	17	
Canada:				
Provinces—				
British Columbia—				
Vancouver.....	June 8-14.....	1	.....
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg.....	June 15-July 19.....	13	.....
Nova Scotia:				
Sydney.....	July 14-Aug. 2.....	2	.....	Case July 14 from s. s. Hartlepool from Marseille.
Ontario—				
Fort William.....	June 10-30.....	4	.....
Ottawa.....	June 8-July 26.....	9	.....
Toronto.....	June 16-Aug. 2.....	9	.....

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 28 to Aug. 29, 1913—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Canada—Continued.				
Provinces—Continued.				
Quebec—				
Grosse Isle Quarantine.	June 20.....	1	1	In steerage.
Quebec.....	June 8–Aug. 9.....	4		
Montreal.....	July 6–Aug. 16.....	18	2	
St. Johns.....	May 25–July 5.....	4		
Chile:				
Iquique.....	June 1–21.....	2		
Santiago.....	June 15–29.....			Present.
Valparaiso.....	July 12.....			Do.
China:				
Amoy.....	May 25–June 7.....			Do.
Kulangsu.....	May 25–31.....			Do.
Hongkong.....	May 18–June 14.....	9	7	
Nanking.....	May 11–21.....			Do.
Shanghai.....	May 19–July 20.....	6	46	Deaths among natives.
Tientsin.....	June 8–14.....		1	
Dutch East Indies:				
Batavia.....	June 22–28.....	1		
Surabaya.....	May 11–June 28.....	5		
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 28–July 20.....	22	15	
Cairo.....	May 14–July 29.....	31	7	
France:				
Lyon.....	June 23–29.....		1	
Marseille.....	May 1–June 30.....		12	
Paris.....	May 25–July 19.....	19		
Germany:				
Kehl.....	June 30.....	1	1	Total June 8–July 12: Cases, 4.
Great Britain:				
Liverpool.....	May 25–June 14.....	3		
Manchester.....	July 20–26.....	1		
Greece:				
Patras.....	June 9–Aug. 3.....		7	
India:				
Bombay.....	May 26–July 19.....	63	53	
Karachi.....	May 25–July 19.....	10		
Madras.....	May 24–July 12.....	11	6	
Rangoon.....	May 1–31.....	28	11	
Italy:				
Naples.....	Aug. 2–9.....	2		
Rome.....	Jan. 5–11.....	1	1	
Japan:				
Hokkaido.....	Apr. 1–30.....	1		Total Jan. 1–May 25: Cases 22
Kanagawa ken.....	May 1–31.....	1		deaths, 5. May 1–31: Cases,
Kobe.....	June 23–29.....	1		11; deaths, 2.
Nagasaki ken.....	May 1–31.....	7	1	
Oita ken.....	do.....	2		
Tokio.....	June 18–May 31.....	2	1	
Luxemburg:				
Esch.....	May 17–31.....	2		
Mauritius:				
Apr. 13–June 7.....		793	86	
Mexico:				
Acapulco.....	May 25–July 12.....		4	
Aguascalientes.....	June 9–Aug. 10.....		21	
Chihuahua.....	June 23–Aug. 2.....		9	
Guadalajara.....	June 8–July 26.....	34		
Hermosillo.....	June 7–July 13.....	93	71	Among troops.
Manzanillo.....	July 18.....			Present.
Mexico.....	Apr. 20–June 21.....	81	53	
Monterey.....	June 9–July 13.....		6	
Puerto Mexico.....	July 1–31.....		3	
San Luis Potosi.....	Apr. 27–July 12.....	6	7	
Saltillo.....	Aug. 1–June 30.....		25	
Vera Cruz.....	June 16–July 6.....	9	2	
Newfoundland:				
St. Johns.....	June 15–Aug. 9.....	26		
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	May 25–Aug. 2.....	50		

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 28 to Aug. 29, 1913—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Russia:				
Batoum.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1	.....
Libau.....	June 2-July 20.....	3	1	
Moscow.....	May 18-July 26.....	73	20	
Odessa.....	June 8-Aug. 2.....	57	15	
Riga.....	June 22-28.....	6	.....
St. Petersburg.....	May 18-July 26.....	15	1	
Siberia—				
Vladivostok.....	May 7-13.....	2	.....
Warsaw.....	Feb. 23-May 17.....	37	13	
Samoa:				
Apia.....				May 18, 1 death on transport Michael Jepson, from Hongkong, and to June 4, 4 cases transferred from this vessel to a lighter 3 miles east.
Servia:				
Belgrade.....	June 1-July 12.....	9	1	July 10, present in Dubotzi, Neresnizta, and Volui.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Mar. 23-July 14.....		6	
Spain:				
Almeria.....	June 1-30.....		2	
Barcelona.....	June 8-Aug. 1.....		39	
Cadiz.....	May 1-31.....		2	
Madrid.....	June 1-30.....		13	
Valencia.....	June 1-28.....	2	.....
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 4-10.....	1	1	
Switzerland:				
Cantons—				
Basel.....	June 1-Aug. 2.....	26	.....
Zurich.....	May 18-24.....	1	.....	From Paris.
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	May 25-Aug. 2.....	31	5	
Damascus.....	June 1-7.....		.....	Present.
Mersina.....	May 25-July 12.....		3	
Smyrna.....	Apr. 26-May 31.....		27	
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	June 1-Aug. 2.....		45	
Saloniki.....	June 2-July 27.....	16	15	
Union of South Africa:				
Johannesburg.....	May 10-June 7.....	23	.....
West Indies:				
Trinidad.....	Aug. 19.....	2	.....

SANITARY LEGISLATION.

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

CONNECTICUT.

Milk—Standard Quality of. (Chap. 17, Act Apr. 22, 1913.)

Section 1 of chapter 143 of the public acts of 1907, as amended by section 1 of chapter 221 of the public acts of 1911, is hereby amended to read as follows: Any milk which is sold or exchanged, or offered for sale or exchange, shall be deemed to be sold, exchanged, or offered as of standard quality, unless otherwise expressly stated at the time of such sale, exchange, or offer. Milk of standard quality shall contain not more than $88\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of watery fluid, not less than $11\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of milk solids, not less than $8\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of solids not fat, and not less than $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of milk fats; and the certificate of the director of the Connecticut agricultural experiment station or the director of the laboratory of the State board of health shall be prima facie proof of the composition of any milk.

Tenement Houses—Light, etc.—Enforcement of Act. (Chap. 23, Act Apr. 24, 1913.)

SECTION 1. Section 1 of chapter 241 of the public acts of 1911 is hereby amended to read as follows: This act may be cited as the tenement-house act, and its provisions shall apply to all cities, boroughs, and towns, except its provisions concerning water-closets, which provisions shall apply to all cities, boroughs, and towns which have a water-supply and a sewer system.

SEC. 2. Section 15 of said act is hereby amended to read as follows: In every tenement house hereafter erected every room, except water-closet compartments and bathrooms, shall have at least one window opening directly upon the street or upon a yard or court of the same lot, of the dimensions specified in sections 4 to 13, inclusive, of this act; and such windows shall be so located as to properly light all portions of such rooms, and shall have a total area in each room of at least one-eighth of the area of the floor of the room. The requirements of this section in respect to rooms in a tenement house shall apply to all sleeping rooms in every building hereafter erected for use as a hotel or dormitory.

SEC. 3. Section 29 of said act is hereby amended to read as follows: It shall be the duty of every inspector of buildings, fire marshal, or other person authorized to issue building permits, by whatever name known, to enforce the provisions of this act, and to report all violations thereof to the proper prosecuting officer. Where no other officer is authorized to issue building permits, the health officer of every town shall be charged with the duties assigned by this act to building inspectors.

SEC. 4. Section 30 of said act is hereby amended to read as follows: Every owner or lessee of any building which was not used as a tenement house prior to the passage of this act who shall allow such building to be occupied or used as a tenement house without making such building conform in all respects with the requirements of this act, and every owner or lessee of land, and every builder or architect who shall

authorize, make, or approve any construction or alteration of any building, or any reduction in court or yard spaces, in violation of the provisions of this act, shall be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$500, and if any violation of any of said provisions remains uncorrected, the violator shall be subject to a renewal of the foregoing penalty every 30 days until the violation is corrected.

SEC. 5. Section 31 of said act is hereby amended to read as follows: It shall be the duty of the commissioner of labor statistics to collect, keep on file in his office, and at his discretion publish data to be furnished by the officers charged in the several cities, boroughs, and towns with the execution of this act, showing the number of tenement houses for which permits have been asked, the number of plans approved, disapproved, or modified, and any other facts concerning the operation of the law. The records and files of said officers shall at all times be open to the commissioner of labor statistics for the purposes provided herein. Printed copies of this act and blank forms needed to carry out the provisions of this section and of section 26 of this act shall be supplied by the commissioner of the bureau of labor statistics to the officers charged with the enforcement of this act.

Tenement, Lodging, and Boarding Houses—Sanitary Care of. (Chap. 29, Act Apr. 24, 1913.)

SECTION 1. Section 3 of chapter 220 of the public acts of 1911 is hereby amended to read as follows: Every building used as a tenement, lodging, or boarding house, and all parts thereof, shall be kept in good repair, and the roofs shall be so kept as not to leak, and all rain water shall be so drained and conveyed therefrom as to prevent its dripping onto the ground or causing dampness in the walls, ceilings, yards, or areas.

SEC. 2. Section 4 of said act is hereby amended to read as follows: No horse, cow, calf, swine, poultry, sheep, or goat shall be kept in or near any tenement, lodging, or boarding house unless stabled at least 20 feet distant from such tenement, lodging, or boarding house, and then only when such stabling is not detrimental to health, in the opinion of the board of health. No tenement, lodging, or boarding house, or any part thereof, shall be used for the handling, keeping, or storing of combustible articles or rags, or any other articles, in a manner deemed by the board of health to be dangerous or detrimental to health.

SEC. 3. Section 5 of said act is hereby amended to read as follows: Whenever any tenement, lodging, or boarding house, or any building, structure, excavation, business pursuit, matter, or thing in or about such house or the lot on which it is situated, or the plumbing, sewerage, drainage, light, or ventilation of such house, is, in the opinion of the board of health, in a condition which is, or in its effect is, dangerous or detrimental to life or health, said board may declare that the same, to the extent specified by said board, is a public nuisance, and may order the same to be removed, abated, suspended, altered, or otherwise improved or purified, as the order shall specify. The board of health may also order or cause any tenement house, or part thereof, or any excavation, building, structure, sewer, plumbing pipe, passage, premises, ground, matter, or thing in or about a tenement, lodging, or boarding house or the lot on which such house is situated, to be purified, cleansed, disinfected, removed, altered, repaired, or improved. If any order of the board of health is not complied with, or so far complied with as said board shall regard as reasonable, within five days after the service thereof, or within such shorter time as said board shall designate, then such order may be executed by such board, through its officers, agents, employees, or contractors, and the expense thereof shall be collected from the owner by an action in the name of the city, borough, or town.

SEC. 4. Section 9 of said act is hereby amended to read as follows: Every building used as a tenement, lodging, or boarding house shall be furnished with adequate and suitable privy vaults or water-closets. There shall be at least one such closet or vault

for every two apartments of three rooms or less each and one such closet or vault for every apartment of four or more rooms. Every tenement, boarding, or lodging house located on premises abutting on any street or alley where running water is available and through which there is a sewer with which connection may be had shall be provided with water-closets connected with such sewer, and each such water-closet shall be located on the same floor as the apartment which it serves. Every bathroom or water-closet compartment in a tenement, lodging, or boarding house shall be ventilated by a freely opening window of at least 3 square feet in area, opening to the outer air or upon a vent shaft having such openings at the bottom and top as meet the approval of the board of health, or by a separate ventilating flue, of noncorroding material and at least 36 square inches in area, leading directly to the roof; and every such bathroom or water-closet compartment, not otherwise sufficiently lighted, shall be provided with light from an adjoining room or rooms by means of translucent glass of adequate size in a fixed sash.

SEC. 5. Section 10 of said act is hereby amended to read as follows: Dark and poorly ventilated public halls in tenement, lodging, or boarding houses shall be remedied in such manner as is deemed practicable and ordered by the board of health. The owner of every tenement house shall provide for the lighting of all public halls at night. No room in a tenement, lodging, or boarding house shall be used as a sleeping room unless it has an outside window or is provided with a sash window of at least 8 square feet opening into an adjoining room, in the same apartment, having an outside window, which sash window shall be a vertically sliding, pulley-hung sash, both halves of which shall be so constructed as to open readily, and the lower half shall be glazed with translucent glass. The walls of any court, shaft, hall, or room shall be whitewashed or painted a light color whenever, in the opinion of the board of health, such whitewashing or painting is needed for the better lighting of any room, hall, or water-closet compartment.

SEC. 6. Section 11 of said act is hereby amended to read as follows: It shall be the duty of the board of health of each city, borough, or town to enforce the provisions of this act and such board of health is hereby given authority for such purpose. All duties imposed and powers conferred by this act upon boards of health shall devolve upon the health authority of each city, borough, or town by whatever name such health authority may be known. Nothing in this act shall be construed to abrogate or impair the powers of a local board of health, or of the courts, or any other lawful authority, to enforce any provisions of any city or borough charter or health ordinances and regulations not inconsistent with this act, or to prevent or punish violations thereof.

SEC. 7. Section 12 of said act is hereby amended to read as follows: Every person who shall violate or assist in violating, or shall fail to comply with, any of the provisions of this act or any legal order of a board of health made under any of such provisions shall be fined not more than \$200 dollars, or imprisoned not more than 60 days, or both; and every person who shall continue to violate or assist in violating, or who shall continue to fail or refuse to comply with, any of the provisions of this act after having been convicted of violating or assisting in violating any of said provisions, or of failing to comply therewith, shall, upon a subsequent conviction, be imprisoned not more than six months. The county health officer of the county or the prosecuting authorities of the city, borough, or town shall have power to prosecute for any such offense.

Bakeries—Enforcing Local Health Regulations. (Chap. 59, Act May 7, 1913.)

Section 2569 of the general statutes as amended by section 1 of chapter 13 of the public acts of 1905 and by chapter 147 of the public acts of 1909 is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following: This act shall not prevent local health authorities from enforcing orders or regulations concerning the sanitary conditions of bakeries.

Eggs—Sale of Cold Storage or Preserved. (Chap. 105, Act May 26, 1913.)

SECTION 1. Every person, firm, or corporation who shall sell or offer for sale any eggs which have been preserved by any artificial process, or which have been kept in storage for more than 15 days, in any place where the temperature is reduced by means of chemicals or other agents, or which have been incubated for 24 hours or more, shall affix to the package or receptacle containing such eggs, and the package or receptacle in which they are delivered, conspicuously displayed with such eggs a label or placard bearing in plain letters not less than 1 inch in height, the words, "cold storage eggs," or "preserved eggs," or "incubated eggs," as the case may be.

SEC. 2. No eggs shall be brought into this State that have been held in cold storage or preserved by any process, or incubated, unless the package containing said eggs shall be marked or labeled in accordance with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. Any person who shall fail to comply with the provisions of this act, or who shall knowingly misrepresent the condition or quality of any eggs which have been kept in cold storage, preserved, or incubated, shall be fined not more than \$25.

SEC. 4. The dairy and food commissioners shall have the same powers with respect to the detection and prosecution of any unlawful sales of cold-storage, preserved, or incubated eggs under the provisions of this act as are now conferred upon him with reference to the sale of butter, vinegar, or other food products.

Water—License Required for Bottling and Selling. (Chap. 126, Act May 27, 1913.)

SECTION 1. Before any person shall engage in the business of bottling and selling spring water or other drinking water he shall apply to the State board of health for a license stating the location of the spring or other source from which water is to be taken and sold, and the location of the premises where such business is to be conducted. Said board shall cause an examination of the water to be made, and if it finds the same to be free from contamination and the premises where bottling is to be done in a sanitary condition, with the proper facilities for cleansing and sterilizing all bottles to be filled, it may grant a license for one year to the person making such application upon payment of a license fee of \$10. Such license may be renewed annually upon payment of said fee. Said board may revoke such license at any time that examination shows the water to be sold by any licensee to be polluted, or the premises where the business of bottling is carried on to be in an insanitary condition.

SEC. 2. All license fees collected by the State board of health under the provisions of this act shall be paid to the State treasurer annually.

SEC. 3. The sum of \$1,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to defray the expense of the inspecting and licensing provided for in this act, and the comptroller is hereby directed to draw his order on the treasurer for the amount of such expense on vouchers approved by the secretary of the State board of health.

SEC. 4. No person shall place any offal, garbage, kerosene, or other foul substance in any bottle, jar, or cask used as a receptacle for drinking water.

SEC. 5. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be fined not more than \$100, or imprisoned not more than 30 days, or both.

Mosquitoes—Prevention of Breeding of. (Chap. 143, Act May 29, 1913.)

SECTION 1. Any accumulation of water in which mosquitoes are breeding is hereby declared to be a public nuisance.

SEC. 2. When it has been brought to the attention of a health officer or board of health, through the complaint of any citizen, or when discovered by any inspector or agent of said health officer or board of health, that rain-water barrels, tin cans, bottles, or other receptacles, or pools near human habitations are breeding mosquitoes, it shall be the duty of said health officer or board of health to investigate and to cause

such breeding places to be abolished, screened, or treated in such manner as to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes. The health officer, or any inspector or agent employed by him, shall have the right to enter any premises in performance of his duties under this act.

Narcotic Drugs—Sale of. (Chap. 191, Act June 6, 1913.)

SECTION 1. No person shall sell, furnish, or give away, except to a licensed physician, pharmacist, dentist, or veterinarian in the manner hereinafter provided, any cocaine, salts of cocaine, or any preparation containing cocaine or salts of cocaine, eucaïne or its salts, or heroin or diacetyl morphine and its salts, or dionin or ethyl morphine or any of its salts or derivations, or morphine or any derivation thereof, or any gum or natural opium except in a form adapted to external use only, or in preparations containing not more than one-half grain of morphine or not more than one-half grain of heroin in one fluid ounce, or if a solid preparation, in one avoirdupois ounce, except upon the receipt of a prescription properly written and signed by a licensed physician, and only within five days after the date of such prescription. Every such prescription shall be retained by the person who dispenses the same and shall be filled but once, and shall be kept in a separate file or book; and said person shall enter in a book kept for that purpose the date of the sale, the name and address of the purchaser, and the name of the person making such sale. Such prescription shall contain the date of its issue, the name of the person to whom it is issued, and the prescription in full.

SEC. 2. No person shall sell to any pharmacist, physician, dentist, or veterinarian any of the preparations referred to in section one of this act except upon receipt of a written order therefor which shall contain the date, the name and quantity of the article desired, and the name of the person to whom the article is sold, and said order shall be retained in a separate file or book by the person dispensing the same.

SEC. 3. Every person who shall sell any of the drugs mentioned in section 1 upon the orders provided for in section 2 shall file with the commissioners of pharmacy, on or before the tenth day of each month, a report showing all such sales made during the preceding month, provided licensed pharmacists making sales to licensed physicians, dentists, or veterinarians only shall not be required to make such report.

SEC. 4. The commissioners of pharmacy shall prepare and furnish to all local boards of health and health officers official order blanks, serially numbered, with stub-attached, in book form, upon which blanks shall be written in ink orders for the purchase of any drugs mentioned in this act by any physician, pharmacist, dentist, or veterinarian, and such orders shall be furnished, by said boards of health and health officers, to any licensed physician, pharmacist, dentist, or veterinarian.

SEC. 5. No person shall copy the original prescription or order written by any person authorized to issue the same, in accordance with the provisions of this act, or use a copy of the original prescription or order for the purpose of obtaining any of the drugs mentioned in this act, and no prescription shall be refilled except upon an order written upon the original prescription by the physician who issued it.

SEC. 6. All written orders and prescriptions required by this act and filed, in accordance with its provisions, with any person, jobber, wholesaler, or manufacturer shall be open to the inspection of all prosecuting authorities.

SEC. 7. No person not a licensed physician, dentist, jobber, wholesaler, manufacturer, or pharmacist shall have in his possession at any time more than 5 grains of any of the drugs mentioned in section 1.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be fined not more than \$500, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

SEC. 9. The commissioners of pharmacy, in making payments to the treasurer of the State, as provided by section 15 of chapter 216 of the public acts of 1909, are hereby authorized to retain in the hands of the treasurer of said commission a balance not exceeding \$500 as a reserve fund for the purpose of defraying expenses.

SEC. 10. Chapter 127 of the public acts of 1905 and chapter 30 of the public acts of 1909 are hereby repealed.

SEC. 11. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Dust—Removal of, in Factories. (Chap. 208, Act June 6, 1913.)

SECTION 1. Every employer whose business requires the operation or use of any emery, tripoli, rouge, corundum, stone, carborundum, or other abrasive, polishing, or buffing wheel, in the manufacture of articles of metal or iridium, or whose business includes any process which generates an excessive amount of dust shall install and maintain in connection therewith such devices as may be considered necessary by the factory inspector and State board of health to remove from the atmosphere any dust created by such process. The factory inspector, with the State board of health, shall issue to any employer engaged in such business any orders necessary to render effective the foregoing provision, and if within 60 days from the issuance of such order stating the changes to be made, such order shall not be complied with, the factory inspector may order such department closed until such order is complied with.

SEC. 2. The violation of any provision of the foregoing section or the failure to comply with any written order issued in accordance therewith within 60 days thereafter shall constitute a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than \$500 for each offense, and every such order shall be enforceable by the superior court or by a judge thereof if said court is not in session, by injunction on application of the factory inspector or of the State board of health.

SEC. 3. Section 4521 of the general statutes is hereby repealed.

Slaughterhouses—Control of, by Local Boards of Health. (Chap. 214, Act June 6, 1913.)

SECTION 1. No slaughterhouse or place where the business of slaughtering beef, poultry, or swine or preparing the same for market is carried on shall be maintained in any town, city, or borough except upon the written permission of the health officer or board of health of the town, city, or borough within which the same is located, which permission may be revoked at any time.

SEC. 2. Such board of health or health officer may prescribe such rules and regulations as said board or officer may judge necessary for the control and management of such houses or places and for the proper inspection of the food products slaughtered or prepared for market therein, and may enter into such houses or places for the purposes of inspection.

SEC. 3. Any person who shall violate any rule or regulation made by any board of health or health officer under authority of this act or who shall conduct a slaughterhouse without having such written permission shall be fined not more than \$100, or imprisoned not more than 30 days, or both.

SEC. 4. The legislative authorities of any city or borough are hereby authorized to establish and maintain a slaughterhouse or slaughterhouses within their respective territorial limits.

Water Supplies—Pollution of. (Chap. 220, Act June 5, 1913.)

SECTION 1. The State board of health shall have general oversight of all inland and tidal waters, including streams, lakes, and ponds used as sources of water supply, and all springs, streams, and water courses tributary thereto.

SEC. 2. The State board of health shall investigate the subject of the pollution of waters within this State by sewage and other filth and recommend to the next general assembly such legislation as will lead to the termination of all such pollution.

LOUISIANA.

Rats—Protection Against, at Ports. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 25, 1913.)

Sanitary code amended by inserting after the article 11, as it at present reads, and as separate sentences, or paragraphs, following the last words of said article 11 as it now reads, to wit:

(a) No vessel shall come into any port in this State to land or to dock unless the said vessel shall be fended away from such landing, wharf, or dock for a distance of at least 4 feet, and every hawser, line, rope, or other means of staying said vessel to such wharf, port, or dock shall be provided with a rat shield or guard, properly attached to such line, hawser, or rope, which rat shield shall be of a pattern approved by the board of health of the State of Louisiana and shall be so designed and constructed, and shall be so used as to effectually prevent the egress of rats and rodents from such vessels to such wharves, docks, or landings.

(b) No gang plank, staging, ladder, skids, or other device whatsoever whereby rats and rodents may find egress from a vessel to such wharf, dock, or landing shall be ever allowed to extend from any vessel in communication with such wharf, landing, or dock except only during such times as such vessel is actually engaged in discharging or receiving cargo and at the time of loading or discharging cargo only when the master, owner, or agent of said vessel shall have stationed at every gang plank, and within 5 feet of the same, a person whose duty it shall be to prevent rats and rodents from reaching such wharf, dock, or landing from said vessel.

(c) While not actually in use all such staging, gang planks, and other devices and means of egress for rats and rodents from vessels to shore shall be so removed as to positively cut off all communication from such vessel to the dock, landing, or wharf.

(d) No freight so packed, or crated, as to allow the harboring of rats or rodents shall be removed from any vessel until the same shall have been examined and inspected by this board so as to insure the absence of rats and rodents from such freight.

(e) By "vessel" in the foregoing paragraphs is meant any boat engaged in traffic or the carrying of freight; by "wharf," "dock," and "landing" is embraced any place where a vessel may land her cargo, discharge or take on the same or receive or disembark passengers, whether the same be the natural shores of the seas, lakes, gulf, or other body of water, or the banks of a stream or river, or whether the same be an artificial structure erected for the convenience of commerce.

Embalming. (Amendments to Sanitary Code, Bd. of H., Feb. 26, 1913.)

Article No. 99.—After paragraph 8 insert a new paragraph.

9. No dead human body requiring embalming under these rules shall be accepted for transportation unless said body has been embalmed at least 8 hours.

Make paragraph No. 9 No. 10.

Article No. 105.—Strike out paragraph No. 3 and insert the following in lieu thereof:

3. The application shall be accompanied with a fee of \$10, which shall entitle the applicant to an examination as to his or her qualifications, and to a certificate should he or she pass said examination.

The above-mentioned fee, \$10, will include the first annual fee or fractional part thereof for the year in which the said certificate is issued.

Strike out article No. 108 and insert the following in lieu thereof:

108. All certificates shall expire December 31 of each year and must be renewed by the payment of \$2.50 within 30 days after the expiration of the term of the certificate.

Article No. 109.—Strike out paragraph 2 of article 109 and insert the following in lieu thereof:

2. Members of board of examiners for embalmer's certificate shall not issue temporary permit to practice embalming in this State.

Article No. 110.—After paragraph (b) add the following:

(c) Pending a renewal of license no licensed embalmer shall practice the science of embalming.

(d) An employee, student, apprentice, helper, undertaker, funeral director, or any other person who is not the holder of a license issued by this board, shall not attempt to practice embalming, in any of its branches, unless a duly licensed embalmer is actually present during the entire operation, and the embalming is done under such licensed embalmer's personal directions and supervision.

Swimming Pools—Regulation of. (Amendment to Sanitary Code, Bd. of H., Feb. 26, 1913.)

ARTICLE 590 (a). It shall be unlawful for any person, persons, or corporation to conduct, manage, or maintain any natatorium, swimming pool, or tank in any town, city, or parish, State of Louisiana, or for any person to bathe in or use any such natatorium, swimming pool, or tank without complying with all the rules and regulations for the protection and safety of the health and lives of the patrons of such natatorium, pool, or tank. In incorporated municipalities the municipal health officer shall be responsible for the enforcement of these regulations, with the parish health officer responsible for the remainder of the parish, under the direction of the State board of health.

(b) All inclosed pools or tanks, with nonporous bottoms, shall be thoroughly cleaned at least once each week, with soap or lye and hot water and, when necessary, an additional cleaning with bichloride of mercury or carbolic acid solution, or other disinfectant, as the health department may direct, and all such pools or tanks shall be emptied and the water therein completely changed at least twice each week.

(c) All pools or tanks, with constantly running water and porous bottoms, must also have sufficient outlet pipes to insure adequate change of water, and at all times be maintained in a sanitary condition.

(d) The bottoms and sloping sides of all tanks or pools shall be white, so that objects may be clearly seen, so far as possible, in all portions of the pool or tank.

(e) The management of all natatoriums, swimming pools, and tanks shall provide a sufficient number of attendants, instructors, and life-savers, with qualifications and training sufficient to enable them, in case of necessity, to protect and save the lives of those using such pools or tanks: *Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to clubs and athletic institutions patronized by members only: *Provided, however*, That such institutions shall have attendants and swimming instructors on duty at all times while women and children, under the age of 15 years, are using the pools or tanks therein, whether open to the public generally or not, unless accompanied by a parent or other mature and responsible person.

(f) No intoxicated person or one afflicted with scabies, favus, syphilis, gonorrhea, tuberculosis, eye trouble, or any other infectious or contagious disease, shall use or be permitted to use any swimming pool or tank.

(g) All persons, before entering any swimming pool or tank, shall be required to thoroughly cleanse the body, through the use of shower bath or other similar device maintained and used for such purpose.

(h) Separate apartments shall be provided for the sexes, with ample lavatory and toilet (water-closet) facilities.

(i) No person shall use or be permitted to use any pool or tank while the same is being emptied or refilled, or while the same is empty, and no patron shall be allowed in or about the same at such time.

(j) All chutes, constructed in or above any swimming pool or tank, shall be constructed in a safe and proper manner, and no person shall slide down such while in a standing or kneeling position.

(k) All swimming pools shall be provided with sufficient cuspidors, kept and maintained in all dressing rooms and at the edge of all pools, and drainage shall be provided around all pools or tanks so as to keep water or other material from flowing into said pools or tanks.

(l) The walls and floors of all natatoriums, tanks, and pools shall be constructed in a sanitary manner.

(m) The buildings, walks, pools, tanks, grounds, and different apartments, including the surroundings, shall be kept and maintained scrupulously clean, ventilated, and drained, so as to insure perfect sanitation.

(n) A system of thorough steaming, washing, and drying, to supply perfectly clean suits and towels for each person, shall be provided.

(o) Each natatorium, swimming pool, or tank shall be provided with an abundance of clean potable water for drinking and clean for shower bath.

(p) No person, attendant, instructor, or other person, while bathing or while engaged or working about or in any pool or tank, shall smoke or chew tobacco in any form, and it shall be unlawful for any person to expectorate in the water of any tank or pool or to blow the contents of his nose therein, or in any other place than in cuspidors provided for such purposes. Antispit, antitowel, and anticup signs shall be conspicuously posted, also a copy of these regulations shall be placed in a prominent place.

(q) The manager, or person in charge of each natatorium, swimming pool, or tank shall make quarterly reports, beginning April 1, 1913, to the State board of health with complete inventory of number of bathing suits for males and females, number of face and bathing towels on hand, with a general statement as to sanitary condition of buildings, grounds, apartments, etc., with any additional information the local or State health departments may request.

(r) Natatoriums, swimming pools, and tanks now in operation, or which were in operation during the summer of 1912 and are about to resume shall be allowed until July 31, 1913, to make such changes, alterations, or additions as may be necessary to conform to these regulations.

(s) Hereafter, before the construction of any natatorium, swimming pool, or tank, the plans and specifications for such structure shall be submitted to and approved by the local and State boards of health before a permit therefor shall be issued for same.

Offices, Sanatoria, Parlors, etc.—Sanitary Inspection of. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 26, 1913.)

That on and after June 1, 1913, the following shall be incorporated in the sanitary code as an amendment thereto and shall become article 589 thereof, to wit:

ARTICLE 589 (a). Hereafter all offices, sanatoria, parlors, and other places, whether in charge of a physician or physicians, dentist or dentists, skin specialist, dermatologist, or other person or persons treating or in any wise attempting to cure any human ailment, shall be subject to inspection by this board;

(b) That from the inspection hereinbefore provided for such offices, sanatoria, parlors, and other places shall be scored for points and according to the model score card made section (c) of this article and that when such offices, sanatoria, parlors, and other places shall fall below 50 points upon such scoring and inspection this board will cause to be made against the person primarily responsible for the conduct of such office charges for the infraction of this code.

(c)		
Name.....		
Address.....		
No.....	Date..... 19..	
<i>Equipment.</i>		
Location.....		Perfect. Allowed.
Surroundings.....		2
<i>Arrangement.</i>		
Necessary rooms.....		1
Conveniences.....		1
<i>Construction.</i>		
Floor.....		2
Walls.....		1
Ceiling.....		1
Light.....		1
Ventilation.....		2
Screens.....		.....
Fans.....		2
<i>Water.</i>		
Hydrant (3) stationary (1).....		3
Kind and quality.....		.....
Hot—abundance.....		5
Cool—abundance.....		5
Drinking water and glasses .....		.....
In cooler (2) otherwise (1).....		2
<i>Sterilizer.</i>		
Instruments.....		4
Library.....		4
Furniture.....		4
<i>Journals.</i>		
National (2) State (1).....		.....
For 3 others (2).....		5
		50
<i>Method.</i>		
<i>Cleanliness:</i>		
Floor.....		3
Furniture.....		2
Walls.....		2
Ceiling.....		1
Doors.....		1
Windows.....		1
Good condition (otherwise).....		2
Free from flies.....		2
Free from bad odor.....		1
<i>Instruments.</i>		
Tables (operating).....		2
Chairs (operating).....		2
Sterilizers.....		2
Sinks and lavatory.....		3
Toilets.....		3
Disposition of old dressings, etc.....		3
Personal appearance of attendant.....		2
<i>Physician, dentist, or operator:</i>		
Cleanliness of hands and finger nails.....		4
Personal appearance and breath.....		6
General health.....		4
		50

Board of Health—Regulations—To Apply to Rural Localities. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 26, 1913.)

Sanitary code amended by adding section 398 (b):

SECTION 398 (b). All regulations regarding stables, the storing of manure, garbage, and refuse and the sanitation of places where animals are kept shall be equally applicable to rural localities, however isolated, as to neighborhoods, municipalities, towns, and cities.

MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES, RULES, AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

ERIE, PA.

Milk and Cream—Bacteria Count. (Reg. Bd. of H., Aug. 7, 1912.)

SEC. 18. No milk or cream shall be offered for sale in the city of Erie showing a higher bacterial count than 100,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, nor from a dairy the scoring rate of which is below 50 points.

Ice Cream—Manufacture and Sale of. (Reg. Bd. of H., Aug. 7, 1912.)

SECTION 1. No buildings or rooms occupied as an ice-cream manufactory shall be located in the city of Erie unless the same be constructed with good cement floors properly connected with the sewer, smooth walls and ceilings constructed in such a manner as to allow of easy and frequent cleansing with water, such rooms to be well lighted and ventilated, having a room space of not less than 15 per cent of the floor space, all doors and windows to be thoroughly screened so as to exclude all animals, insects, and other vermin.

SEC. 2. The retail sale of ice cream on the streets of the city of Erie, except in closed packages, is hereby prohibited.

SEC. 3. The rules and regulations of the board of health of the city of Erie, governing "production, care, and sale of milk and cream" shall be construed as applying to the handling, manufacturing, and sale of all ice-cream products.

SEC. 4. The standard of ice-cream products sold in the city of Erie shall conform in every particular to the acts of assembly governing the production and sale of ice-cream products.

Stables, Construction and Maintenance—Manure, Care of. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 19, 1912.)

SECTION 1. No owner, tenant, or lessee of any lot or lands in the city of Erie shall erect or maintain thereon within 20 feet of any public street, or any building used for residence purposes, any barn or stable for the keeping of horses, goats, cows, or other cattle, unless said barn or stable shall have water-tight floors and a proper connection with the public sewer of said city.

SEC. 2. All barns and stables and yards connected therewith shall be kept in a sanitary condition, and all manure and other refuse therefrom shall be kept, when deemed necessary by the board of health, in water-tight manure pits or boxes for that purpose, pits or boxes to be tightly covered or screened in such a manner as to completely exclude all animals, vermin, and insects, and from May 1 to October 1 not more than one wagon load of manure shall be allowed to accumulate at any private stable or two loads at any livery or boarding stable without permission of the board.

(1883)

Buildings—Use of Dangerous or Insanitary Prohibited. (Reg. Bd. of H., Aug. 7, 1912.)

SECTION 1. No person or persons, firm or corporation shall occupy or maintain, or permit the occupancy or maintenance of any building or buildings within the city of Erie the use of which shall in any way be dangerous or detrimental to the lives or health of the tenants or occupants thereof, and such building or buildings may be, after a proper inspection, placarded as insanitary by any of the employees of the department and the tenants ordered to vacate, when in the judgment of the health officer such action is necessary.

Garbage and Refuse—Care and Disposal of. (Reg. Bd. of H., Aug. 7, 1912.)

SECTION 1. That for the purpose of collection, household wastes in this city shall be divided into two classes, garbage, which shall be held to include animal and vegetable kitchen and table refuse only and which shall be thoroughly drained and wrapped in paper before being placed in the can, and miscellaneous refuse, which shall include all rubbish other than garbage incident to the ordinary conduct of the household, but shall not include any grass, loam, ashes, or any other substance that may accumulate as a result of repairs to yards and dwellings or as a result of building operations. It is further provided that nothing in these rules and regulations shall be construed as to interfere with the business of collecting paper and rags, offal, bones, or other refuse from meat markets and slaughterhouses, or the carcasses of dead animals, any or all of which may be used for the manufacture of any marketable commodity.

SEC. 2. All housekeepers, boarding house keepers, hotel keepers, butchers, or storekeepers, keeping or offering garbage for collection shall provide for the storage of this garbage a water-tight metal receptacle, provided with two handles and a tight-fitting cover and holding not more than 2 bushels. The container for miscellaneous refuse shall be of a size not too large to be handled conveniently by one man, and under no circumstances shall it have placed in it at any time, any material other than that above specified, said cans to be kept in a place easily accessible to the garbage collectors, but never upon any street, alley, sidewalk, or other public place. And such receptacle shall be thoroughly cleaned after it has been emptied by the collector.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.**Interments and Disinterments—Preparation of Bodies for Burial or Transportation. (Reg. Bd. of H., Oct. 3, 1912.)**

RULE 1. *Disinterments.*—(a) The removal of any dead body from its place of original interment is prohibited, unless the same be done under the direction and by permission of the board of health.

(b) *Permits for disinterments.*—Permits for disinterments will be issued upon application when the correct date of death is given and the same is verified from the books of this office. In all cases where the record can not be found or where the body has died of a contagious disease within 10 years, a permit will only be issued by special permission of the board.

(c) *Fee for disinterment permits.*—For all such permits a fee of 50 cents shall be paid to the health officer, except in case of removals in numbers from abandoned or closed cemeteries, when the board will fix a special price upon application: *Provided*, That removals in numbers from abandoned or closed cemeteries shall not be permitted between April 15 and October 15.

(d) *All permits to be returned.*—All interment and disinterment permits must be inclosed within a schedule and returned to the bureau of health before 12 o'clock,

noon, on the Saturday of each week. Blank forms for this purpose will be furnished on application.

(e) *Interments and disinterments to be made by daylight.*—All interments and disinterments shall be made during daylight, and superintendents of burial grounds are prohibited from allowing any dead body to be removed from, or interred in, their respective grounds between sunset and sunrise.

(f) *Disinterment permits good for 72 hours only.*—All permits for disinterments from vaults or graves shall become void unless used within 72 hours after date of issue, and will only be issued between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m., on the regular days of business; on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 12 m.

(g) The above rules apply as well to the removal of a body for the purpose of deepening graves.

(h) *Graves containing smallpox cases not to be opened.*—Graves containing the remains of any human being who died of smallpox must not be opened for any purpose within 10 years, except by special permission of the board.

RULE 2. Removals from one cemetery to another—Disinterred bodies—How shipped.—

(a) In all cases of removal from one cemetery to another of the bodies of persons who have been buried in the ground, the coffin, casket or case containing such body must be placed, before its removal, in an outer box similar in all respects as described in rule 9; this rule applies also to all bodies deposited in vaults, public or private, for a period of one month or longer, and when such remains are to be shipped out of the city by public conveyance, the outside box shall, in addition, be lined with zinc, copper, lead, or galvanized iron, and closed hermetically; but no such removal shall be made during the months of June, July, August, and September, except by special permission of the board of health.

The incinerated remains of any human being may be transported by public or private conveyance inclosed in a hermetically sealed metal box or clay urn without outer box or covering, and if removed before the expiration of one week a disinterment permit will not be necessary.

(b) *Remains not to be exposed to view.*—In disinterment cases the remains shall not be exposed to view without a special permit from the board of health.

RULE 3. Depth of graves.—The burial of a body in the thickly inhabited and built-up portion of the city at a less distance than 8 feet, or the burial of a body in the rural districts at a less distance than 6 feet, or the burial of an incinerated body at a less distance than 4 feet below the surface of the ground, is, in either case, according to a resolution of the board of health, a nuisance, prejudicial to public health, and is positively forbidden.

RULE 4. Interment in overground vaults, etc.—The placing of a dead body in any unsealed overground vault, catacomb, or other receptacle above ground or in underground vaults, except such as are fitted with a stone covering to be tightly cemented after each interment, is strictly prohibited, unless the coffin or casket containing the remains shall be first permanently and hermetically sealed in a metal case. This rule does not apply to receiving vaults.

RULE 5. Receiving vaults to be cleared, etc.—All receiving vaults within the city shall be cleared, cleaned, and disinfected before the 1st day of May in each and every year, and the keeping of a dead body in a receiving vault for more than 72 hours is prohibited between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of October, except by special permission of the board of health; during this period the permit which places a body in a receiving vault must accompany it to the place of burial; undertakers will therefore give both destinations in filling out their certificates, and under no circumstances shall flowers be placed in a receiving vault. The chief inspector of nuisances shall cause an examination to be made of each receiving vault in the city after the 1st day of May in each year and report to the board whether this rule has been obeyed.

RULE 6. *Coffins or caskets not to be taken away from crematories.*—The lid of a coffin or casket must not be removed before the incineration of a dead body (the handles, however, may be removed, if desired), except when permits are issued to inter the ashes of incinerated bodies in the same coffin or casket in which the remains were conveyed to the crematory. In case of contagious diseases the coffin must, under no circumstances, be opened, but must be burned with the body.

RULE 7. (a) *Permits to be obtained for all interments.*—No interment of the dead body of any human being, or disposition thereof in any tomb, vault, or cemetery, nor the removal of any body from the city for interment elsewhere, shall be allowed unless a permit therefor be granted by the board of health, and no sexton, superintendent, or other person shall assist in or assent to or allow any such interment for any such body for which such permit has not been presented authorizing the same. Said permits will be issued free upon the presentation at the bureau of health of the certificate of death, properly filled out and signed by the physician and undertaker.

(b) *Physicians' and undertakers' certificates in ink, etc.*—Physicians and undertakers are required to fill out all certificates in ink, upon the printed forms supplied by the bureau of health, and to give all the information as laid down in the printed blanks as far as may be practicable, in order that the division of vital statistics may have a complete record for future reference.

(c) No certificate will be accepted which is mutilated, illegible, inaccurate, or any portion of which has been erased, interlined, corrected, or altered, as all such changes impair its value as a public record.

(d) *Physicians to furnish certificates in 12 hours in certain cases.*—Where death has been caused by any one of the contagious diseases hereinafter named, physicians are hereby requested to use the same term, if possible, in indicating the cause of death as that used by them in reporting the case to the board of health and to furnish the certificate of death within 12 hours after death.

(e) *Physicians' certificates within 48 hours.*—When a death occurs in the city and the physician in attendance refuses or neglects to furnish a certificate within 48 hours it shall be the duty of the undertaker or other person superintending the burial to report the same to the bureau of health and obtain a certificate from the registrar of vital statistics.

Hours when permits may be obtained and regulations governing same.—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. at Room 517. Saturday, 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. at Room 517. Saturday, 1 to 5 p. m. at Room 716.¹ Sunday, 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. at Room 716.¹ Holidays, 9 a. m. to 12 noon, and 1 to 5 p. m. at Room 517. At all other hours emergency permits only will be issued at Room 716.

Emergency permits are defined as follows: Bodies to be removed from the city before 10 a. m. the day following the application for the permit. Bodies to be brought into the city from any outside point when burial is to take place before 10 a. m. the day following the application for the permit. Bodies dead from any contagious disease requiring burial within 36 hours in all cases where emergency permits are applied for at Room 716, if affidavit is required the same must be procured in advance.

No permits will be issued upon certificates giving any traumatic or accidental condition as the chief or contributing cause of death, i. e., fractures or injuries of any kind unless said certificate has been issued by the coroner.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES—HOW TO BE PREPARED FOR BURIAL, TRANSPORTATION, ETC.

RULE 8. Diseases embraced under this head shall be divided into two classes, as follows:

Class 1.—Asiatic cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, (variola or varioloid), leprosy, relapsing fever, plague and typhus fever (Brills disease).

SECTION A. In all such cases the body must, as soon as is possible after death, be completely enveloped in a sheet saturated with a 4 per cent solution of chloride of

¹ Permits only for cases where burial is to take place before 12 o'clock noon Monday.

lime, or a 5 per cent solution of pure carbolic acid, or one-tenth per cent (1/1000) solution of corrosive sublimate, and the whole body wrapped in a layer of raw cotton not less than 1 inch thick, and be encased in a coffin or casket which must be immediately closed and not be reopened for any purpose. Burial must take place within the city limits, or in the cemeteries immediately adjacent thereto, within 36 hours after death. A hearse or undertaker's wagon only shall convey such remains.

SEC. B. Bodies in this class, when prepared as in Section A, may be taken in a hearse or undertaker's wagon to any point in Pennsylvania within driving distance of Philadelphia, or to Camden, N. J., provided that the coffin or casket be metal or metal lined and hermetically sealed, or if an ordinary coffin or casket be used, the same shall be placed within an outside case, which is metal or metal lined and hermetically sealed, which fact must be attested by a medical inspector of the board of health.

SEC. C. When cremated, the ashes of bodies in this class may be transported by any public conveyance in any receptacle that is hermetically sealed.

SEC. D. Bodies in this class shall not be brought into Philadelphia unless a special permit of the board of health has been issued for that purpose, except from near-by points in Delaware, Bucks, and Montgomery Counties, when prepared as prescribed in section A of this class.

Class 2. Diphtheria, membranous croup, scarlet fever (scarlatina), and epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis or cerebrospinal fever, tetanus, glanders (farcy), anthrax, and anterior poliomyelitis.

SECTION A. Bodies in this class must, as soon as is possible after death, be enveloped in a sheet saturated with a 4 per cent solution of chloride of lime, or a 5 per cent solution of pure carbolic acid, or a one-tenth per cent (1/1000) solution of corrosive sublimate, and the body wrapped in a layer of raw cotton not less than 1 inch thick and be placed in a coffin or casket which must be immediately closed and not reopened for any purpose. (When desired, the wrapping may be left off the face and the body placed in a coffin or casket fitted with a glass top, provided that only the immediate members of the family be permitted to view the remains.) Burial must take place within the city limits or in the cemeteries immediately adjacent thereto (including Camden, N. J.) within 36 hours after death. A hearse or undertaker's wagon only shall convey such remains.

SEC. B. Bodies in this class may be transported by any public conveyance when prepared as in section A and incased in a metal or metal-lined coffin or casket hermetically sealed. If an ordinary coffin or casket be used, the outside case inclosing the same must be metal or metal lined and hermetically sealed. The fact, as regards the casing of the body, to be attested by a medical inspector of the bureau of health.

SEC. C. Bodies in this class may be brought into Philadelphia for interment upon affidavit of the undertaker in charge that (when brought from near-by points in Delaware, Bucks, and Montgomery Counties) they are prepared as prescribed in section A of this class, and from all other points as prescribed in section B.

SEC. D. All services held in connection with the funeral of the body of a person who has died of any of the diseases mentioned in rule 8 shall be private, and the attendance thereat shall include only the immediate adult relatives of the deceased who may not at the time be under absolute quarantine restrictions and the necessary number of adult pallbearers, and any advertisement of such funeral shall state the cause of death.

SEC. E. The body of a person who has died of any of the diseases mentioned in rule 8 shall in no instance be taken into any church, chapel, public hall, or public building for the holding of funeral services. The undertaker, or person acting as such, and the sexton, janitor, or other person having control of such church, chapel, public hall, or public building shall be responsible for any violation of the provisions of this section.

SEC. F. No undertaker, or person acting as such, at the funeral or burial of the body of a person who has died of any of the diseases mentioned in rule 8 shall furnish or provide for such funeral or burial more than the necessary number of conveyances for such adult relatives as are mentioned in section D, and pallbearers; and all such conveyances shall be fumigated and disinfected, at such time and in such manner as may be directed and required by the health authorities.

SEC. G. In all burials when death has been caused by diseases other than those embraced in rule No. 8, but for which the house may be placarded by the bureau of health, the body must not be taken into any church or other place for services. The funeral must be private, and shall be advertised as such. When such deaths occur in hospitals the remains may be removed to place of residence for services, under such restrictions and precautions as shall be formulated by the bureau of health.

SEC. H. *Infected houses*.—Undertakers must inform the occupants of infected houses of the requirements of the board of health in such cases. See rule 13.

NONCONTAGIOUS DISEASES—HOW TO BE INCLOSED FOR TRANSPORTATION.

RULE 9. In cases of the removal from the city, by public conveyance, of the bodies of persons who have died of any noncontagious disease, except to such points or cemeteries as may be made the subject of a special ruling of the board of health, the remains, when thoroughly embalmed and disinfected, or when shipped to such points as can be reached within 24 hours after death, must be placed in a casket or coffin, and the said casket or coffin must be encased in a strong outer box made of good, sound lumber, not less than seven-eighths inch thick. All joints must be plowed, grooved, and glued; top and bottom put on with cleats and crosspieces, all put together with screws. All joints to be tightly closed with pitch or white lead, and a rubber band placed on the upper edge between the lid and box; and there must be strong handles on each end and side of said outer box.

When not embalmed and the destination can not be reached within 24 hours after death, the coffin, casket, or outside case must be metal or metal-lined and hermetically sealed.

Affidavits.—Permits for transportation of dead bodies and burial in contagious-disease cases will not be issued, except upon the affidavit of an undertaker to the effect that the body, when presented for shipment or burial, will be prepared and encased as prescribed in rules 8 and 9.

RULE 10. *Bodies brought into the city for interment*.—(a) All bodies brought from beyond the limits of the city for interment must have an undertaker's certificate, in ink, affixed to the written or printed certificate of death.

In these cases the undertaker's certificate must give the place from which the deceased is to be buried.

(b) Whenever a certificate, or permit, or satisfactory information is presented to the registrar of vital statistics by an undertaker for the interment of a body from another city or town, previous to the arrival of said body in this city a permit will be issued for said burial, allowing the person to retain the original certificate until the arrival of the remains in this city.

RULE 11. *Bodies in transit*.—When dead bodies, in transit, are to be taken immediately from train to train in the same station, or from one railroad station or ferry to another, within the city limits, the permit accompanying the remains from place of shipment shall be sufficient authority to pass the body through the city.

RULE 12. *Undertaker's liability, etc.*—(a) Any undertaker or other person who obtains a permit herein described and who neglects or refuses to carry out explicitly the rules of this board, shall be liable to a penalty and prosecution under section 24, act of assembly, May 14, 1909.

(b) The board will hold undertakers responsible for the acts of their assistants.

Hogs—Keeping of. (Ord. June 24, 1912.)

SECTION 1. *The select and common councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That it is hereby made unlawful and declared to be a nuisance to keep hogs or swine in any part of the city of Philadelphia except within the limits hereinafter described: Provided, That this section shall not apply to hogs or swine kept at any licensed slaughter-house for a period not exceeding five days, for the purpose of being killed for use as food. The limits within which hogs or swine may lawfully be kept in accordance with the provisions of this section shall be as follows:*

1. In that portion of the city between Penrose Avenue and Thirty-first Street, north on Thirty-first Street to Maiden Lane, and on Maiden Lane west to the Schuylkill River.

2. In that portion of the city between the Delaware River and a line running from the Back Channel along the east house line of Eighth Street north to the south house line of Packer Street; thence east along the south house line of Packer Street to Fifth Street, north on Fifth Street to Johnston Street, along Johnston Street east to Stampers Lane, from Stampers Lane to Oregon Avenue, and from Oregon Avenue to the Delaware River.

3. Between the city line at the southern boundary of the city and a line beginning at the intersection of Darby Creek and the south house line of Eighty-seventh Street; thence along the south house line of Eighty-seventh Street to Church Creek; thence along Church Creek to the south house line of Eighty-first Street; thence along the south house line of Eighty-first Street to the east house line of Ashwood Avenue; thence along the east house line of Ashwood Avenue to the south side of Jones Lane; thence along the south side of Jones Lane to the east line of Laycock Avenue; thence along the east line of Laycock Avenue to the south line of Powers Lane; thence along the south line of Powers Lane to the right of way of the Chester branch of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad; thence along said right of way to the south side of Sixty-seventh Street; thence east along the south side of Sixty-seventh Street to the west side of the Schuylkill River.

4. Within the limits of the city east of Bath Street, south of Bristol Street and north of Pacific Street, in the forty-fifth ward.

5. Within the limits of the twenty-first, twenty-second, thirty-fifth, forty-first, and forty-second wards: *Provided, That in no part of any of the above-described territory shall hogs or swine be kept within half a mile of any church, schoolhouse, or hospital.*

SEC. 2. It is hereby made unlawful and declared to be a nuisance to keep hogs or swine in any part of the city of Philadelphia excepting in a sanitary manner and so as not to be prejudicial to the health of the community.

SEC. 3. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance, or committing a nuisance as herein defined, shall be liable to a penalty of \$25 for each offense, and to an additional penalty of \$5 for each day during which such violation or the continuation of such nuisance may be persisted in after not less than 10 days' written notice from the board of health to abate the same, to be recovered as fines and penalties of like amount are now by law recoverable.

SEC. 4. All ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Dead Animals—Disposal of—Bone Boiling Establishments. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 9, 1912.)

1. Bone boiling establishments or depositories for dead animals shall be conducted apart from and be completely isolated from any of the operations of slaughtering animals or preparing for human food.

2. No building or buildings shall be erected, constructed, or used for bone boiling establishments or depositories for dead animals until after plans thereof have been sub-

mitted to and approved in writing by the board of health. All such places of business shall be connected to the public sewers with adequate drains provided with screen chamber for the interception of solids, and the drains shall be effectively trapped with water seal. If any such establishments shall exist or shall be constructed along any stream into which it is permitted to discharge sewage, then the discharge shall be treated to meet the State requirements for the protection of streams, unless a projected sewer line is crossed, in which case all provisions shall be made to connect with the sewer when built, and the outlet may then be continued temporarily to the stream, there to discharge only until such time as the sewer connections can be made, provided the same can be carried on without creating a nuisance.

All rooms of the establishment used for such purposes shall be equipped with water supply and appliances sufficient for their proper cleansing, and the rooms shall be kept clean. No waste whatsoever, except wash and waste water and wastes from plumbing fixtures, shall be permitted to pass into the sewers. The buildings in which said business is conducted shall have smooth, impervious floors, properly drained and sewer connected. The walls shall be covered to the height of 6 feet with nonabsorbent material. All woodwork shall be painted or whitewashed. All plumbing and drainage of said establishments and depositories shall conform to the rules and regulations of the board of health governing house drainage.

3. The buildings shall be tight inclosures which shall effectually prevent the escape of nauseous or offensive gases, odors, or vapors. Windows shall be fixed and permanently closed, and doors shall be vestibuled and kept closed except when in actual use for ingress and egress. Ventilation may be obtained by mechanical devices.

4. All odors, gases, or vapors shall be neutralized by destruction or condensation, or other effective means, and shall not be allowed to escape into the outside air until after they have been purified.

5. No vent, ventilator, exhaust pipe, blow-off pipe, or opening of any kind, shall be permitted to discharge unpurified air, gases, or vapors into the outside air.

6. No offensive matter, water, or liquid substances shall be exposed on the premises.

7. All products and materials shall be so treated as to effectually deprive them of all nauseous or offensive odors or emanations before removing from buildings, and they shall be in such condition as to remain inoffensive.

8. No wagon, cart, or vehicle of any kind shall deliver to or remove from bone-boiling establishments or depositories for dead animals any dead animal or animal refuse of any kind without first having received a permit to engage in said traffic from the board of health.

9. All wagons, carts, or vehicles used in carrying dead animals or animal refuse of any kind shall be so constructed and arranged as to shield their contents from view and prevent leakage of contents or escape of odors therefrom, and they shall be kept clean and thoroughly disinfected.

10. The board of health will issue annually, without charge therefor, numbered permits to all wagons, carts, or other vehicles, which meet its requirements. The permit number shall be conspicuously painted on the vehicle for which it is issued in letters not less than 4 inches high.

POMONA, CAL.

Premises—Removal of Weeds, Rubbish, etc. (Ord. 365, May 28, 1912.)

SECTION 1. Whenever the superintendent of streets shall find weeds, rubbish, or any other material upon any property, lands, or lots in the city of Pomona, which may endanger or injure neighboring property, or the health or welfare of the residents of the vicinity of such property, lands, or lots, he shall give or cause to be given notice to remove such weeds, rubbish, or other material in the manner hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. Such notice shall be given by posting in a conspicuous place upon the property, land, or lot upon which such weeds, rubbish, or other material are, a notice

headed "Notice to clean premises," in letters not less than 1 inch in length, and which shall in legible characters direct the removal of the weeds, rubbish, or other material, as the case may be, and refer to this ordinance for further particulars. Personal service of a notice similar in substance upon the owner, occupant, or agent in charge of such property, land, or lot, shall dispense with the posting of notice herein provided for.

SEC. 3. Within 10 days from the date of posting of such notice or in case of personal notice within 10 days from the date of the personal service thereof, the owner of or any person interested in the property, land, or lot affected by such notice may appeal to the city council from the requirements thereof. Such appeal shall be in writing and shall be filed with the city clerk. At the next regular meeting of the city council it shall proceed to hear and pass upon such appeal and its decisions thereupon shall be final and conclusive.

SEC. 4. Unless within 10 days from the date of the posting of the notice provided for in section 2 hereof, or in case personal notice is given within 10 days from the date of the personal service thereof, or in case of appeal to the city council within 10 days from the date of the determination thereof, unless the same is sustained, the weeds, rubbish, or other material, as the case may be, are removed from said property, land, or lot, as directed by said notice, or by the city council on appeal, the superintendent of streets shall thereupon remove or cause the same to be removed. If upon appeal the requirements of the original notice are modified, the superintendent of streets, in removing or causing to be removed such weeds, rubbish, or other material, shall be governed by the determination of the city council so made.

SEC. 5. The superintendent of streets shall keep or cause to be kept in his office a permanent record book showing the description of each piece of property or lot from which weeds, rubbish, or other material are removed under the provisions of this ordinance, the name of the owner thereof, if known, the date of posting of notice herein provided for, or in case of personal service the date of such personal service and in case of appeal the date of the determination of the city council, and the expense incurred in the removal of such weeds, rubbish, or other material.

SEC. 6. Between the 1st and 15th day of July of each year the superintendent of streets shall cause to be published a notice to the effect that any person affected or aggrieved by any act or determination of the superintendent of streets or of the city council hereunder during the preceding fiscal year may at any time prior to the 1st day of August next succeeding, appeal therefrom to the city council. Said notice shall be published for 5 days in a newspaper published and circulated in the city of Pomona. At any time prior to the 1st day of August next succeeding any person affected or aggrieved by any act or determination of the superintendent of streets or of the city council made hereunder during the preceding fiscal year may appeal therefrom to the city council. Such appeal shall be in writing and shall be filed with the city clerk. At the next regular meeting of the city council after the 1st day of August it shall proceed to hear and pass upon such appeal, and its determination thereupon shall be final and conclusive. The superintendent of streets shall carry out any directions of the city council made upon appeal, and he shall cause appropriate corrections and entries to be made in his said record book to conform therewith.

SEC. 7. At the expiration of the time for appeal as herein provided, or upon the determination of the city council upon appeal and on compliance with the requirements of any determination so made, the superintendent of streets shall deliver to the city auditor and assessor an abstract of the entries in the record book herein provided to be kept for the preceding fiscal year. Such abstract shall show the property affected and the amount charged there against. The city auditor and assessor shall thereupon note the amount of each such charge on the assessment books of city taxes against the respective lots charged, and thereafter the amount of each

such charge shall be a lien against the respective property charged therewith of the same character and effect, and shall be collected in the same manner and at the same time as city taxes. The provisions of this section shall not apply as to any piece of property or land or lot, the charge against which has been paid prior to the delivery to the city auditor and assessor of said abstract, but in such case an appropriate entry shall be made in the said record book by the said superintendent of streets, showing that such charge has been paid.

SEC. 8. Proof of the publication, posting, or service of any notice, order, or determination provided for in this ordinance shall be made by the affidavit of the printer of the newspaper in which published, his foreman, or principal clerk, or the person posting or serving the notice, order, or determination annexed to a copy of order, notice, or determination published, posted, or served, as the case may be, and specifying the time when or at which the same was published, posted, or served, as the case may be. It shall be the duty of the superintendent of streets to keep among the official records of his office the affidavits of publication, posting, or service herein provided for.

SEC. 9. That the existence of weeds, rubbish, and other material upon property, lands, or lots contrary to the provisions of this ordinance is a menace to the public peace, health, and safety of the citizens of the city of Pomona. Therefore, this ordinance is urgently required for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety within said city.

SEC. 10. The city clerk shall certify to the passage of this ordinance and shall cause the same to be published once in the Pomona Morning Times, and thereupon and thereafter it shall take effect and be in force.

Domestic Animals—Premises—Stables—Manure. (Ord. 374, Sept. 17, 1912.)

SECTION 1. It is hereby declared to be a nuisance and it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, as principal, agent or employee, in the city of Pomona, to keep or permit to be kept at or upon any premises owned, controlled or occupied by him or it in said city, any chicken coop, yard, cow house, hogpen, stable, cellar, vault, drain, pool, sewer or sink, in a foul, noxious or filthy condition.

SEC. 2. It is hereby declared to be a nuisance and it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, as principal, agent or employee, to keep or maintain within the city of Pomona, any cow or cows, unless the same shall be provided with an open enclosure which shall contain not less than 625 square feet of surface for each animal so kept, which enclosure shall not be less than 35 feet from the nearest residence. And if a barn is provided for the shelter of the said animal or animals, said barn shall be so connected with said enclosure that said animal or animals can pass out of said barn into said enclosure at any time.

SEC. 3. It is hereby declared to be a nuisance and it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, as principal, agent or employee, to keep or maintain more than two cows within the district in the city of Pomona, bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at Grand Avenue and San Antonio Avenue; thence northerly on San Antonio Avenue to San Bernardino Avenue; thence westerly on San Bernardino Avenue to Orange Grove Avenue; thence westerly on Orange Grove Avenue to Hamilton Avenue; thence southerly on Hamilton Avenue to First Street; thence westerly on First Street to the west city limits; thence southerly on west city limits to Grand Avenue; thence easterly on Grand Avenue to San Antonio Avenue: *Provided, however*, that where a person or persons have established a dairy within said district, such person or persons shall be given until January 1st, 1913, to remove said dairy business from within said district.

SEC. 4. It is hereby declared to be a nuisance and it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, as principal, agent or employee, to keep or permit to be kept

any hog or hogs at or upon any premises within the district described in section 3, of this ordinance.

SEC. 5. It is hereby declared to be a nuisance and it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, as principal, agent or employee, to keep or permit to be kept at or upon any premises owned, controlled or occupied by him or it within the district as herein described in section 3 of this ordinance, No. 374, animal manure in any quantity, which is not kept securely in a fly-tight box.

SEC. 6. Any person, firm, or corporation, as principal, agent, or employee, who or which shall violate any provision of this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$100 or by imprisonment in the city jail for a period not exceeding 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and every judgment or fine for violation of any provision of this ordinance shall direct that in default of the payment of such fine or any part thereof the person shall be imprisoned in the city jail of the city of Pomona until the fine is satisfied in the proportion of one day's imprisonment for every \$2 of such fine remaining unpaid.

Each such person, firm, or corporation, as principal, agent, or employee, shall be deemed guilty of a separate offense for every day during any portion of which any violation of any provision of this ordinance is committed, continued, or permitted by such person, firm, or corporation, and shall be punishable therefor as provided by this ordinance.

SEC. 7. That the maintaining of any of the nuisances defined herein in a manner contrary to the provisions of this ordinance is a menace to the health of the citizens of the city of Pomona, and therefore this ordinance is urgently required for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety.

SEC. 8. Ordinance No. 190 and all ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

SEC. 9. The city clerk shall certify to the passage of this ordinance and shall cause the same to be published once in the Pomona Morning Times, and thereupon and there after it shall take effect and be in force.

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